UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25902
8 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a list showing the 618 miscellaneous unexploded bombs, projectiles and missiles found and disposed of in the various parts of Iraq over the period from 1 to 31 May 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex containing the above-mentioned list circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Number of miscellaneous unexploded bombs, projectiles and missiles dealt with by disposal teams of the civil defence departments in all governorates, 1-31 May 1993

	Governorate	Number
1.	Baghdad	277
2.	Ninawa	6
3.	Basra	159
4.	Babil	5
5.	Najaf	11
6.	Karbala	3
7.	Anbar	29
8.	Maysan	22
9.	Salah al-Din	1
10.	Diyala	16
11.	Wasit	58
12.	Ta'mim	22
13.	Dhi Qar	9
14.	Qadisiyah	--
15.	Muthanna	--
	Total	618

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25903
8 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued their violations of Iraqi national airspace for purposes of surveillance and provocation during the period 24 May to 4 June 1993.

24 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 8,000 metres, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

25 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 52 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 10,000 metres, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

26 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 metres, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Busayyah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih, Ushbayjah and Salman.

27 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 41 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah and Busayyah.

28 May 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 64 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 8,500 metres, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Ushbayjah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

29 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 28 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 metres, centred on Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Khidr.

(b) Southern region: 84 sorties flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Basra, Qurnah, Artawi, Salman, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Khidr, Jalibah and Qal'at Salih.

30 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,000 metres, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 57 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Artawi and Busayyah.

31 May 1993

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 8,000 metres, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the region on this day.

1 June 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Qal'at Salih, Basra, Qurnah, Khidr, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman, Artawi and Lasaf.

2 June 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 74 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

3 June 1993

(a) Northern region: 8 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 88 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Salman, Jalibah and Busayyah.

4 June 1993

(a) Northern region: No hostile air activity was reported in the region on this day.

(b) Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred on Basra, Artawi, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Ushbayjah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25904
8 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform the Security Council on the position of the Croatian Government concerning the recent decision by the Serbian insurgents in Croatia to hold a "referendum" about the "unification" of territories under their occupation with territories occupied by Bosnian Serbs. The Croatian Government finds this so-called "referendum" to be illegal, contrary to the Croatian Constitution and thus absolutely invalid and irrelevant.

We would like to bring the fact to the attention of the Security Council members, that the areas occupied by Serb rebels were mostly ethnically mixed areas before the Serbian aggression, and in some of them the Serbs were the clear minority (UNPA East and West). The areas are now a disturbing model of how demographic ethnic change can be completed by the means of force and intimidation, because there are no other ethnic groups living there now but Serbs.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia strongly believes that the self-proclaimed "referendum" is organized with the clear attempt to bluntly neglect the fact that the Security Council and the Secretary-General have clearly indicated that the only possible way for the solution of the crisis in Croatia must be found through peaceful negotiations and within the internationally recognized borders of the sovereign Republic of Croatia.

This is one more sign that Serbian militant radicalism is gaining ground not only in Croatia, but in the entire region as well. It is no surprise to us that this is occurring after the international community retreated from its proclaimed strong action aimed to deal more effectively with Serbian militarism and its disregard for the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Because of these undisputed facts, the Government of Croatia requests that the Security Council take necessary steps in order to prevent further aggravations of the situation in the region.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-33581 (E) 080693 080693 -----

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25905
8 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 June 1993 from Mr. Muhammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to you on the subject of Security Council resolution 833 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex, the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq dated 6 June 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

I have the honour to draw attention to the position of my Government on Security Council resolution 833 (1993), adopted on 27 May 1993. Pending our treatment of the matter in detail in the future, after all the completed documentation has arrived from the Commission and been studied by the competent authorities with due care and attention, I should like, on this occasion, to present to you the initial viewpoint of the Government of the Republic of Iraq on this question.

I. First of all, I should like to reaffirm once again what was stated in the letter dated 6 April 1991 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning Iraq's position on Security Council resolution 687 (1991), adopted on 4 April 1991, and what was stated in the letter about the question of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait (S/22456).

II. I should like to reaffirm once again what was stated in section II of the letter dated 21 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to you concerning the establishment of the Boundary Demarcation Commission (S/24044).

III. I should like also to reaffirm what was stated in section III of the letter dated 21 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to you concerning a number of the decisions of the Boundary Demarcation Commission (S/24044).

IV. With regard to the Commission's decision on the demarcation of the offshore boundary in the Khawr Abdullah and its endorsement by the Council in resolution 833 (1993), I should like to draw attention to a number of blatant facts that indicate the great defectiveness characterizing the work of the Commission.

1. When the Commission first discussed the question of the demarcation of the offshore section of the boundary at its third session, held at Geneva from 12 to 16 August 1991, the Chairman of the Commission affirmed - and his understanding was shared by the two independent experts - that there was a difficulty in dealing with the offshore section of the boundary because of the nature or the limits of the mandate given to the Commission, which did not authorize it to deal with the boundary line beyond the junction of the Khawr al-Zubayr and the Khawr Abdullah (i.e., in the sea), unless the two parties so agreed, and that the Commission could, moreover, not confer powers on itself.

2. The representative of the rulers of Kuwait asked the Commission, during its fourth session in New York from 7 to 16 October 1991, that he should be afforded an opportunity to deliver a statement on the offshore section of the boundary at the next session. The Commission decided, in accordance with the adopted rules of procedure, to respond affirmatively to that request. When the representative of the rulers of Kuwait delivered his statement at the fifth session of the

Commission, held in New York from 8 to 12 April 1992, the above-mentioned representative discussed the mandate of the Commission and claimed that it included the demarcation of the offshore boundary. At the time when it was assumed that the Chairman of the Commission would announce the conclusion of its work on this question with the position affirmed by the Chairman and the two independent experts at the third session of the Commission, which is stated above, the Chairman of the Commission merely remained silent.

3. At the Commission's sixth session, held in New York from 15 to 24 July 1992, which was essentially devoted to consideration of the Commission's report on its work to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretariat once again included in the draft agenda submitted by the Chairman discussion of the offshore section of the boundary. The Commission's minutes, which recorded the facts of the discussions that took place on the subject at this session, clearly revealed to any objective and fair observer the acute differences that prevailed in the discussions of the Commission, particularly between the representative of the rulers of Kuwait and his advisers and the Chairman of the Commission, because of the Kuwaiti pressure on the Chairman and the two independent experts, to adopt the position of the rulers of Kuwait concerning the demarcation of the offshore boundary. The Chairman of the Commission did not hesitate to reveal many of the glaring facts regarding the above-mentioned pressure and the interventions of the Deputy Legal Counsel of the United Nations Secretariat in the work of the Commission.

The final outcome at this session was that the Commission, as stated in i' press release issued on 24 July 1992, approved consideration of the Khawr Abdullah sector also and discussion of it at a meeting to be held for this purpose in October.

It should be noted that this press release contained details indicating that the decisions taken by the Commission on the demarcation of what was described as the land boundary did not detach Umm Qasr, oil wells and territory from Iraq for the sake of the opposing policy. It appears that that was done in implementation of what was dictated to the Chairman of the Commission and its two experts regarding the interpretation of the decisions taken by the Commission in order to counter the extensive clamour from the press, which took up the subject and reported a portion of the facts in many newspapers in the West and in the Arab countries. Then the Commission, at its seventh session, held in New York from 12 to 16 October 1992, continued discussion of the matter, in the light of the study submitted by the two independent experts, and requested them to continue collecting data on the question.

4. Two important developments occurred in this series of events. On 12 August 1992, the "further report" of the Boundary "Demarcation" Commission, completed at its sixth session, was transmitted to the President of the General Assembly. The letter of transmittal stated: "As far as the offshore boundary is concerned, the Council might wish to encourage the Commission to demarcate that part of the boundary as soon as possible, and thus complete its work. This statement was made even though the Secretariat knew full well that the Commission had not yet agreed that it was competent under its terms of reference to demarcate the offshore boundary and although its Chairman's position on this matter was very clear to it and reached the point of implied resignation if this matter was imposed on the Commission. This statement reinforces the impression

that the Rapporteur was prematurely responding to the wish of the rulers of Kuwait and the States which support it in the Security Council and which had planned from the beginning that the outcome of the Boundary Demarcation Commission's work should be what it turned out to be, in spite of opposing views and concepts. In fact, we find that the Security Council hastened to adopt resolution 773 (1992) on 26 August 1992, stating, in paragraph 3, that it welcomed the decision of the Commission to consider the eastern section of the boundary, which included the offshore boundary, and urging the Commission to demarcate that part of the boundary as soon as possible and thus complete its work. This clear correspondence between the language used in the transmittal of the Commission's report to the Security Council and in the language of Security Council resolution 773 (1992) and the background of established facts that emerge from the Commission's discussions reflect beyond any doubt or interpretation a coordinated effort undertaken by the rulers of Kuwait, well-known circles in the Secretariat and certain States members of the Security Council to orient the work of the Commission in a way contrary to the mandate laid down for it by the Council itself in resolution 687 (1991) and in the report of the Secretary-General submitted under paragraph 3 of that resolution (S/22558), without going so far as to expressly amend that mandate, because that would mean an open political and legal scandal that could not be covered up. The Commission's work was guided in this way before it took a specific position on the question, because the utmost it had concerned itself with up to that point had not been more than a study of the topic from the technical viewpoint. That also explains the reiterations of the representative of the rulers of Kuwait, in the minutes of the meetings of the Commission, of his readiness to go to the Secretariat and to the Council for the adoption of the desired position on every occasion that he heard in the Commission a view contrary to what he wanted.

The second development concerns the resignation of the Chairman of the Commission as of 20 November 1992, as he explained in his letter dated 4 November 1992 to the Secretary-General. On 6 November, the Chairman of the Commission addressed another, more detailed, letter on the same subject to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. This letter made it clear that the resignation was due to two causes, the first being a personal reason and the other being that he had "for some time [had] reservations about the terms of reference of the Commission". The Chairman revealed in the above-mentioned letter how he had several times raised with the Legal Counsel some aspects of the Commission's terms of reference; that the offshore boundary (Khawr Abdullah) was not specifically referred to in the 1932 Exchange of Letters, which meant that delimitation was lacking for the Commission on which to base the operation of demarcation entrusted to it; and how the Legal Counsel had explained to him "that any change in the mandate of the Commission by the Security Council was out of the question". The letter explained also that the question had been discussed once again by the Chairman and the Legal Counsel in May and had also been discussed at two meetings held between the Chairman and the Legal Counsel, on the one hand, and the Secretary-General, on the other hand, in July and September 1992. And how the Chairman had "described" the situation that made it "impossible" for him to continue in office "unless certain modifications were made to the mandate of the Commission".

In view of the Chairman's realization of the difficulty of changing the Commission's terms of reference, he saw resignation as the only way open to him.

5. Following the resignation of the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Nicolas Valticos was appointed Chairman, and its eighth session was held at Geneva from 14 to 16 December 1992, when it decided hastily that the basic principle governing the demarcation of the boundary in the Khawr Abdullah must be the median line, it being understood that the main aim and purpose of the adjustment of the boundary was to facilitate navigational access for both parties!

6. The improper intervention and influence on the work of the Commission which we have mentioned above and which has led to the result already explained, gives rise, in addition to the position that we have indicated, to a number of legal questions that we should like to summarize as follows:

(a) The description of the boundary basically endorsed by the Security Council for demarcation by resolution 687 (1991) and decided on by the report of the Secretary-General submitted under paragraph 3 of the above-mentioned relation in no way touches on a description of the boundary in the Khawr Abdullah area. Accordingly, such description cannot be taken as the basis in any operation of demarcation as carried out by the Commission, because the demarcation must be based on a description, i.e., a delimitation of the boundary agreed on by the parties concerned.

(b) The Khawr Abdullah was not, according to the boundary description adopted by the Security Council in resolution 687 (1991), assigned the characteristic of the territorial sea, for investigation of the principle of its division between States with opposite or adjacent coasts in accordance with the principles of the law of the sea.

(c) The Khawr Abdullah area, even supposing that it were a territorial sea, is correctly described as subject to "special circumstances", as affirmed by the two independent experts also. This, under the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, permits the delimitation of the boundary of the territorial sea to be made by a method other than the principle of the medium line, failing agreement between the two parties on another principle. The provision relating to this case of "special circumstances" gains additional force because of the absence of an agreed formula for the delimitation of the boundary. In other words, the delimitation of the boundary in this area "is being effected for the first time", and thus the "special circumstances" case applies.

(d) Iraq has historic rights in the Khawr Abdullah area, in which the rulers of Kuwait do not carry on substantial navigation, which makes it an exception, according to the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, from the median line rule, as we mentioned in subparagraph (c) above.

(e) The Security Council has no right, pursuant to its functions and powers under the United Nations Charter, to impose a boundary delimitation on a Member State, because, under international law, this sphere of competence is governed by the principle of agreement between the States concerned and because it has, with the precision legally required, no relation to questions of the maintenance of international peace and security that are the sphere of competence of the Council. Thus, the Council has acted ultra vires.

V. Iraq has spent billions of dollars over scores of years on excavation works, the extension, improvement and maintenance of the channels, main and secondary navigation lanes leading into and out of the Khawr Abdullah and the erection of maritime installations, ports and wharfs in the Khawr Abdullah area in order to ensure the flow of its overseas trade. The imposition of the boundary in the Khawr Abdullah area, as decided on by the Boundary Demarcation Commission, presents a grave threat to Iraq's right to enjoy freedom of access to the sea by exercising its historic right to unrestricted and safe navigation in the Khawr Abdullah area, to an extent that will, in the future, place it in the position of a landlocked State.

VI. Lastly, I should like, in closing, to reaffirm once again, our conclusion stated in the letter dated 21 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to you (S/24044), because it still holds true, now more than at any previous time, regarding the overall outcome of the work of the Boundary Demarcation Commission and the recent unjust resolution adopted by the Council as resolution 833 (1993):

> "It becomes clear to every impartial observer that the decisions adopted by the Commission represent a purely political decision imposed by the Powers dominating the Security Council and the United Nations at present, particularly the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.
>
> "...
>
> "[That] will constitute a very dangerous precedent, contrary in substance and consequences to the duties and responsibilities entrusted to the Council by the Charter of the United Nations. ... It will not have contributed to the preservation of security and stability in the region but will rather have consciously created a continuous hotbed of tension as well as deliberately violated the legitimate and vital interests of a State Member of the United Nations. If there were compelling circumstances which force the Iraqi authorities to take certain positions regarding this decision, the people of Iraq could never be convinced that its historical rights had been respected and its vital interests safeguarded by the Security Council in a manner compatible with the rules of international law and the criteria of justice and fairness. The Arab nation will continue to view this decision as one link in the chain of Western imperialist games which began after the First World War and which have always been the subject of indignation and rejection on the part of the Arab Nation, and which have caused many of the disturbances and changes witnessed in the Arab Nation. The situation which we witness today is not new to the world, and the world knows the outcome resulting from such instances."

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25906
8 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to address Your Excellency on behalf of my Government with respect to the planned referendum by Croatian Serbs in the Krajina region of the Republic of Croatia.

My Government strongly condemns such plans as a blatant disregard for all norms of civilized behaviour. Belgrade surrogates, like those planning a referendum in Croatia, do not represent the views of local Serbs. Their action should be considered null and void by the international community. The Council should act firmly to express this view on behalf of the international community.

My Government further believes that the Council should condemn the plans of Croatian Serbs to merge the territories under UNPROFOR control with the territories occupied by Serbs in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The international community cannot condone what has become a mockery of the democratic process by Belgrade and their surrogates in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25907
8 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with instructions from my Government, I have the honour to address Your Excellency with respect to the issue of monitors on the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro.

My Government strongly supports deployment of monitors along the border of Serbia and Montenegro as a matter of urgency. The monitors should be deployed all along the border and in such numbers and with such a mandate where they will have effective control of all traffic. Further, my Government would welcome deployment of monitors on Bosnia and Herzegovina side of the border.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25908
8 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On 5 June 1993 at 9.30 New York time, I received an urgent report from Gorazde. Despite the adoption of the most recent United Nations Security Council resolution 836 (1993) regarding the six towns designated as "safe areas", the Serbian aggressors continue their brutal attacks on Gorazde. The most severe offensive is being carried out from the direction of Visegrad. Hundreds of shells of different calibres are hitting the town and surrounding areas. The situation is especially alarming in the city hospital (or what is left of it), where only a few of the ill and wounded can receive minimal medical help. The hospital staff warns that it is impossible to carry out medical interventions. The hospital is lacking in all medicines, antiseptics, oxygen, food, water and oil.

The population is lacking food and drinking water. Chronic hunger and malnutrition help the spread of contagious diseases. The town has not received a single relief convoy for over two months. Not a single United Nations observer has braved Serbian obstructions to enter and fulfil the Security Council's mandate.

If we are to take seriously the designation of Gorazde as a "safe area", we expect the Security Council to act in accordance with the adopted resolution and "deter attacks against safe areas". The least that we should expect is that United Nations mandated forces already in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina would undertake "all measures necessary" to ensure the delivery of humanitarian aid in accordance with resolutions 770 (1993) and 836 (1993), and to investigate the overall situation. The fate of these people has been clearly now assumed by the Security Council at the insistence of its most powerful and able members. I, as the diplomatic representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, may be sceptical of this commitment. The people of Gorazde have no choice but to place their lives within the responsibility of the Security Council and its permanent members.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25909
8 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I regret having to inform you that despite the conclusions of resolution 836 (1993), Serbian attacks on the "safe area" of Gorazde continue with unabated intensity. The reports coming in from the area tell of constant shelling of Gorazde and a great number of casualties, 12 of whom were children. Food and medicine supplies are totally exhausted.

The Serbian aggressors keep ignoring and disregarding the decisions of the international community. Not a single relief convoy has still been able to reach Gorazde. The United Nations observers are prevented by the aggressor forces to witness the horror the civilians of Gorazde are going through. The hopes of 70,000 people are turned to the Security Council where their destiny is going to be decided. They trust the Council to fulfil the commitment it has undertaken, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 9 of the above-mentioned resolution.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/962
S/25910
8 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 10
REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON
THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Note verbale dated 1 June 1993 from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note dated 12 April 1993 soliciting views and proposals of Governments on the question of assistance to third countries that sustained economic losses arising from implementing mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, has the honour to submit the following comments of the Government of Ukraine.

The position of Ukraine in this regard was outlined in a letter from the President of Ukraine to the Secretary-General of the United Nations delivered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on 23 March 1993, which was brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. In that letter, it was emphasized, inter alia, that there was an urgent need to implement provisions of Article 50 of the Charter and to engage also the existing international mechanisms to mitigate suffering and prevent serious damage to third countries arising from sanctions.

It was stressed that sanctions should be implemented by all States, and economic losses therefore should be equitably shared among the developed Member States of the United Nations. In the view of the Government of Ukraine, the factor of economic losses resulting from the adherence to sanctions has to be taken into account when assessing contributions to the budget of the United Nations.

On 19 April 1993, the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations transmitted to you, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, the text of the letter of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on this issue, which was circulated as an official document of the

Security Council (S/25630). Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations circulated as document S/25636 the text of the Appeal by the employees of the Danube Shipping Company in connection with the grave economic problems arising from the carrying out by Ukraine of Security Council sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The observations of Ukraine on this matter were also presented in the statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine before the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 concerning Yugoslavia on 26 March 1993 and in the statement by the representative of Ukraine on 20 May 1993 in the Working Group on Article 50 of the Committee.

In those interventions, the view was expressed that owing to its geographical situation Ukraine happened to be among those States which are charged by the Security Council with the responsibility for monitoring sanctions on the river Danube, which entails additional economic burdens and requires allocation of its limited technical and financial resources to monitor effectively and to coordinate those activities with other countries. Ukraine believes that this particular factor should be duly taken into account when examining the measures that must be taken to insulate third countries from economic difficulties arising from sanctions.

In addition to the above and in view of the necessity of devising a mechanism of implementation of Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, Ukraine proposes the following measures:

(a) In parallel with the decision by the Security Council to impose or strengthen a sanctions regime against any Member State, it is necessary to foresee the creation of an adequate compensation mechanism for third countries sustaining economic losses. For example, establishment of the relevant sanctions committee should be automatically followed by the creation of a special compensation committee of the Security Council;

(b) A permanent or an ad hoc committee of the Security Council should be created in accordance with Article 50 with the mandate to consider, in the shortest time possible, applications from third countries on the question of assistance in solving their special economic problems arising from the carrying out of the preventive or enforcement measures taken by the Security Council. The competence of such a committee would include, inter alia:

(i) Coordination and implementation, in cooperation with international organizations, of programmes regarding technical assistance to the countries, especially those entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of sanctions;

(ii) Coordination of humanitarian assistance to refugees and migrant persons as a result of the impact of sanctions;

(iii) Recommendations to the Committee on Contributions regarding adjustments, for a fixed period of time, in the assessment rates of those countries monitoring the implementation of sanctions, and therefore experiencing grave economic difficulties;

(iv) Elaboration, together with the relevant international and regional organizations and arrangements, of a list, as well as scope of trade preferences for each country concerned;

(v) Recommendations regarding export quotas on goods and commodities;

(vi) Holding of consultations with a view to lowering tariff barriers and removing restrictions on the trade of certain goods and commodities;

(vii) Elaboration, in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, of programmes aimed at improving the financial situation of States that sustain economic damage;

(c) The establishment of an emergency fund to meet the claims of countries that have sustained losses, which would be financed on the basis of the scale of assessments for peace-keeping operations, as well as through voluntary contributions from Governments and private institutions;

(d) The establishment, following the modalities of the Compensation Fund created pursuant to Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, of an international insurance fund financed in accordance with the principle of the capacity to pay of individual States and with due regard to the level of responsibilities of States for maintenance of international peace and security;

(e) An imposition upon a State that committed unlawful actions of obligations to partially reimburse economic losses sustained by third countries;

(f) Creation of a task force to assess the economic situation in the regions and third countries that sustain economic damage arising from the carrying out of sanctions;

(g) Elaboration of an international methodology for calculating the losses of third countries arising from the implementation of sanctions.

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations requests that the present note be circulated as an official document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 10, and of the Security Council.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25911
8 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 8 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations stating that Mr. Karl F. Inderfurth has been appointed deputy representative of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

080693

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25912
9 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(for the period 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993)

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION		1	2
I.	MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS	2 - 6	2
II.	RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES	7 - 9	3
III.	FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE	10 - 38	4
	A. Maintenance of the cease-fire and the status quo	10 - 23	4
	B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions	24 - 38	6
IV.	COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS	39 - 40	9
V.	FINANCIAL ASPECTS	41 - 44	9
VI.	GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL	45	9
VII.	OBSERVATIONS	46 - 52	10
Map.	Deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, May 1993		12

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations operation in Cyprus covers developments from 1 December 1992 to 31 May 1993 and brings up to date the record of activities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964 and subsequent Council resolutions concerning Cyprus. In its resolution 796 (1992) of 14 December 1992, the Security Council called upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with UNFICYP on the basis of the present mission of good offices and to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made.

I. MANDATE AND COMPOSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

2. The functions of UNFICYP were originally defined by the Security Council in its resolution 186 (1964) in the following terms:

> "In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions."

That mandate, which was conceived in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in 1964, has been repeatedly reaffirmed by the Council, most recently in its resolution 796 (1992) of 14 December 1992. In connection with the events that have occurred since 15 July 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions, some of which required the Force to perform certain additional or modified functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire. 1/

3. The following table shows the establishment of UNFICYP as at 31 May 1993:

Military personnel

Austria	HQ UNFICYP	7	
	Infantry battalion, UNAB	331	
	Military police element	9	347
Canada	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	HQ CANCON	9	
	The Second Regiment of The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	489	
	Military police element	10	514
Denmark	HQ UNFICYP	4	4
Finland	HQ UNFICYP	2	
	Military police element	1	3

Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	6	
	Military police element	2	8
Sweden	HQ UNFICYP	4	
	Military police element	3	7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	HQ UNFICYP	19	
	HQ BRITCON	7	
	The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars	339	
	UNFICYP support regiment HQ	42	
	Royal engineer detachment	8	
	Signal troop	25	
	Army aviation flight	19	
	Transport troop	80	
	Medical centre	5	
	Supply detachment	6	
	Workshops	30	
	Military police element	7	587
	Civilian police		
Australia		20	
Sweden		18	38
	Total UNFICYP		1 508

4. The deployment of the Force remains, at the time of writing, as described in paragraphs 3 and 4 of my report to the Security Council of 30 March 1993 (S/25492).

5. During the period under review, UNFICYP suffered three accidental fatalities. This brings the total number of fatalities to 164 since the inception of the Force in 1964.

6. Mr. Oscar Camilión, my Special Representative in Cyprus, left the island on 19 March 1993, having led the Good Offices Mission since late 1987 on behalf of my predecessor and myself. On 1 April 1993, I appointed Mr. Gustave Feissel as my Deputy Special Representative, resident in Cyprus. On 21 May I appointed Mr. Joe Clark as my Special Representative for Cyprus. The Force remained under the command of Major-General Michael F. Minehane.

II. RELATIONS WITH THE PARTIES

7. UNFICYP maintained close liaison and cooperation at all levels with the two sides in order to carry out its tasks effectively. The Force had freedom of movement in the southern part of the island, except for restricted military installations. Regarding movement in the north of the island, the guidelines established in 1983 2/ and subsequently improved in practice continued to be applied, although UNFICYP experienced frequent difficulties. Efforts to increase UNFICYP's freedom of movement in the northern part of the island

remained unsuccessful despite direct discussions with all concerned and assurances given to UNFICYP that a positive response would be forthcoming in the near future.

8. During the period under review, UNFICYP patrols continued to encounter interference when approaching or entering the buffer zone or when operating in some areas of the buffer zone that are not frequently patrolled. During the past six months there continued to be a number of incidents on both sides when weapons were cocked and pointed at UNFICYP personnel patrolling in the buffer zone. UNFICYP continued to make strong representations to the authorities on both sides, emphasizing the dangers of such actions while reiterating UNFICYP's right to complete access to, and freedom of movement in, all parts of the buffer zone.

9. UNFICYP continued to work with humanitarian agencies on both sides to ensure that agreements and arrangements for the care of the members of various communities were followed. While cooperation with involved civilian authorities of both sides proved productive, the Turkish Cypriot side impeded this work by preventing certain individuals from access to and egress from the north. Such action inhibits UNFICYP's ability to carry out these established and important humanitarian responsibilities.

III. FUNCTIONS OF THE FORCE

A. Maintenance of the cease-fire and the status quo

10. The cease-fire lines extend approximately 180 kilometres from the Kokkina enclave and Kato Pyrgos on the north-west coast to the east coast south of Famagusta in the area of Dherinia. The area between the lines is known as the United Nations buffer zone. Its width varies from 20 metres to 7 kilometres, and it covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land.

11. UNFICYP keeps the United Nations buffer zone under constant surveillance through a system of 151 observations posts, of which 37 are permanently manned, with the remainder visited daily. Mobile and standing patrols are also employed, especially in sensitive areas. High-powered binoculars and night-vision devices are used to monitor the cease-fire lines on a continuous basis.

12. The UNFICYP patrol track runs the length of the United Nations buffer zone, and is essential to the ability of the Force to monitor the cease-fire lines, supervise civilian activities in the buffer zone, resupply observation posts and react promptly to incidents. British Royal Engineers maintain this track.

13. In May 1992 I reported that UNFICYP had agreed to permit the National Guard to clear mines from an area of the buffer zone, on the understanding that the land would be designated for farming, and that despite strong protests from UNFICYP the National Guard had subsequently relaid the minefield (see S/24050). I also reported that the Government of Cyprus had agreed to remove the mines in question. During the period under review, the Government's commitment in this regard has not been fulfilled.

14. The number of cease-fire violations decreased slightly in the past six months, and both sides continued to demonstrate restraint and discipline in this respect. Most of the reported shooting incidents were accounted for as accidental discharges of weapons by soldiers on both sides or attributed to unannounced range practices. On 8 April, however, a member of the National Guard who had entered the United Nations buffer zone in Nicosia was shot dead by a member of the Turkish Cypriot Security Force. Following this incident, during the night of 11 April 1993, in the area west of Dherinia, a Turkish Forces observation post permanently manned by the Turkish Cypriot Security Forces, was fired upon and hit three times. The shots are believed to have come from within the buffer zone. These incidents led to an increase in tension, especially in the Nicosia area, for approximately one week. Both sides cooperated with UNFICYP's investigations. UNFICYP was in a position to take firm and prompt action during and after both incidents, thus alleviating the possibility of more serious military and political repercussions.

15. The 1989 agreement concerning the unmanning of certain positions in Nicosia continued to hold, with only a few minor violations by both sides. I have requested the Force Commander to continue discussions to extend the agreement to all areas of the buffer zone where the troops of both sides remain in close proximity to each other. Discussions are proceeding with each side on this subject, but need to be accelerated. I trust that each side will cooperate fully in this regard.

16. During the period under review, there was an increase in the number of air violations, with 30 overflights of the buffer zone by Turkish forces aircraft and 7 by National Guard aircraft. In addition, there were 53 overflights from the north and 5 from the south by civilian aircraft and 9 overflights by the Cyprus Police Airwing. Civilian or military aircraft of other countries accounted for a further 10 overflights. These violations continue to create tension and increase the risk of serious incidents. All overflights were protested.

17. During the period under review, the National Guard continued its programme of construction all along its cease-fire line. This remained a contentious issue, which at times caused an increase in tension. On three occasions UNFICYP strongly protested work on positions that were clearly in the buffer zone and, therefore, constituted a cease-fire violation. The National Guard often refused to cooperate in UNFICYP's investigations and were reluctant to allow inspections of their positions.

18. There were no incidents in the fenced area of Varosha. UNFICYP continued to monitor the area closely to ensure that the status quo was maintained. However, UNFICYP's freedom of movement within the area continued to be restricted. As has been previously stated in my reports to the Security Council, the United Nations considers the Government of Turkey responsible for maintaining the status quo in the fenced area of Varosha (see S/18880, para. 28). This position has been reiterated to the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot authorities on numerous occasions.

19. Despite UNFICYP's continued representations, Greek Cypriot tourist and fishing boats continued to violate the seaward extensions of the cease-fire lines known as the maritime security lines, which were established by UNFICYP as

a practical measure for security and safety purposes in the vicinity of Kokkina and Famagusta. 3/ These violations raise tension and are potentially dangerous for the individuals concerned. I would therefore urge restraint by all parties and request that the proper authorities assist UNFICYP in supporting this practical and necessary measure.

20. As noted in my report of 1 December 1992 (S/24917, para. 21), threats to safety and security arose as a result of hunting by Greek Cypriots in certain areas of the buffer zone during the 1992 hunting season. Following UNFICYP representations, the Government supported a ban on such hunting. None the less, in the Kambos area of the buffer zone, 137 violations were recorded in the month of December. UNFICYP was obliged to commit increasingly scarce military and civilian police personnel in order to preserve the integrity of the buffer zone. With safety and security concerns paramount, I expect the Government to assist in enforcing a ban on all hunting in the buffer zone.

21. Two significant encroachments into the buffer zone by Greek Cypriot civilians occurred during this reporting period. On 1 March 1993, up to 750 Greek Cypriot civilians entered a widely dispersed area of the buffer zone to picnic in celebration of the Green Monday holiday. The Turkish Forces responded by manning all their positions in the corresponding areas. On 9 April 1993, approximately 150 demonstrators forced their way through the South Ledra crossing, advancing very close to the Turkish Forces cease-fire line. They were eventually escorted out of the buffer zone by UNFICYP. In both cases, UNFICYP stressed the potential for serious incidents developing from unauthorized civilian activity within the buffer zone.

22. Each side again expressed its concern about the strength of the military forces on the other side. For my own part, I remain very concerned about the strength and development of the military forces on both sides. This situation creates tension and carries the risk of serious incidents. As I recommended in my report of 19 November 1992 (S/24830, para. 63) the Turkish Forces on the island should be reduced to their level of a decade ago and this should be reciprocated by a suspension of weapons acquisition programmes on the Greek Cypriot side.

23. The Government of Cyprus complained again to the United Nations about the changing of place names and the distribution of land and title deeds to non-Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in the northern part of the island. I have instructed UNFICYP to raise these matters with the Turkish Cypriot authorities.

B. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

24. As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP has for many years worked with technical authorities and agencies of both parties to facilitate humanitarian activities. It has used its "good offices" to sponsor bicommunal contacts and encouraged authorities to cooperate in restoring normal conditions for members of both communities. Some successes have been achieved; however, imminent changes in UNFICYP will constrain its ability to undertake some of these labour-intensive activities. In line with my reports of 19 November and 1 December 1992 and resolution 789 (1992), I strongly

urge the parties to increase their own efforts to cooperate in managing essential humanitarian services and actively promoting people-to-people contact.

25. Water reserves on the island are satisfactory, with above normal winter rainfall replenishing stocks that will ensure supplies throughout 1993. Water authorities continue to honour bicommunal understandings on water distribution and cooperate on the repair of the infrastructure. UNFICYP has continued to make representations for bicommunal cooperation to prevent the deterioration of the Morphou aquifer; however, to date no significant progress has been made.

26. The number of Greek Cypriots in the northern part of the island is now 534, of whom 531 live in the Karpas peninsula and the remaining 3 in Kyrenia. UNFICYP continued to provide them with humanitarian support, delivering foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Government of Cyprus and the Cyprus Red Cross. The Turkish Cypriot authorities applied unevenly a levy of customs duty on some supplies. Such action is contrary to the effort that all concerned should be undertaking to overcome mutual mistrust and to build mutual confidence.

27. Over the past three years, Turkish Cypriot authorities have insisted on vetting school texts destined for Greek Cypriot schools in the Karpas, claiming that they contained material considered offensive and inaccurate. Delivery of such books has thus been delayed and the schooling of the children concerned adversely affected. It is most important that relevant agencies on the Greek Cypriot side convey these texts to UNFICYP in a timely manner and that the authorities on the Turkish Cypriot side facilitate their expeditious delivery, in the present instance in time for the opening of the 1993/94 school year.

28. UNFICYP continued to interview Greek Cypriots who applied for "permanent transfer" to the southern part of the island in order to verify that the transfer was voluntary. Four such transfers took place during the reporting period. UNFICYP also facilitated 795 visits by Greek Cypriots from the Karpas to the southern part of the island.

29. UNFICYP continued periodic visits to Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part of the island and assisted in arranging family reunion visits for Turkish Cypriots at the Ledra Palace hotel. Based on statistical evidence, it is apparent that Turkish Cypriot authorities gave preference to requests for family meetings and temporary transfers that originated in the north.

30. The number of Maronites living in the northern part of the island has continued to decline and is now 207. UNFICYP continued to help them to contact Maronites living elsewhere on the island and delivered to them foodstuffs and other supplies provided by the Cyprus Government.

31. UNFICYP continued to provide emergency medical services, including medical evacuation to civilian members of both communities resident in the north. When the need arose, UNFICYP delivered medicines through the Red Cross to members of the Turkish Cypriot community.

32. Since 1974, UNFICYP has provided essential support to the Cyprus Red Cross in order to assist disadvantaged members of both communities. Following December 1992 staffing reductions, UNFICYP requested that Red Cross officials of

both sides work towards reassuming these responsibilities. In order to serve the humanitarian needs of all Cypriots, I urge both branches of the Cyprus Red Cross to work towards quickly assuming responsibility for these vital services.

33. The mixed village of Pyla, located in the buffer zone, remained a major preoccupation for UNFICYP. The Force actively assisted the two mukhtars to exercise the full range of their responsibilities and, on a strictly humanitarian basis, facilitated practical solutions to various controversial issues.

34. The Cyprus police control point on the Larnaca-Pyla road, south of the buffer zone, continued to block the flow of tourists and other visitors to Pyla, thus severely disrupting the village's economy. Accordingly, UNFICYP has on a continuing basis requested that this obstacle be removed.

35. Concerning telephone communications, UNFICYP pursued discussions with the parties in order to expand direct communications between Turkish Cypriot residents of Pyla and the north. For their part, Turkish Cypriot authorities promised to facilitate telephone services to Greek Cypriots living in the Karpas and to Maronites living in the Kormakiti area. UNFICYP continues to promote these important humanitarian projects.

36. Following representations from UNFICYP, Turkish Cypriot authorities allowed Greek Cypriots and Maronites resident in the north unrestricted travel to the south to vote in the two recent rounds of presidential elections.

37. During the period under review, the focus of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cyprus was promotion of bicommunal cooperation through humanitarian projects and establishment of networks in related areas among the present 17 areas of bicommunal activities. This aimed at achieving an integrated approach to common concerns identified by Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot bicommunal teams. As a result of continuing bicommunal direct service activities and research, emphasis was put on preventive activities in public education campaigns throughout all of Cyprus (e.g. non-smoking community education programme with various media). Feasibility studies for a multipurpose youth centre, a home for elderly people, a reference/borrowing library, and a community health unit are under way as possible new areas of bicommunal cooperation.

38. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as coordinator of the United Nations system's operational activities for development, increased planning activities for future bicommunal projects working in harmony with United Nations specialized agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Under the Nicosia Master Plan project, joint bicommunal working meetings continued to take place on a weekly basis under the chairmanship of the UNDP Resident Representative. UNDP continued to provide logistic support for the smooth operation and maintenance of the Nicosia Sewage Treatment Plant.

IV. COMMITTEE ON MISSING PERSONS

39. During the period under review the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus held 5 sessions (sixty-seventh-seventy-first), consisting of 20 meetings of which 15 were attended by the 3 members of the Committee and their assistants and 5 were attended solely by the 3 members.

40. The Committee continued its discussions on reports by both sides and its investigations in the cases that have been submitted to it so far.

V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

41. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, those costs of the Force which are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations. By a letter dated 15 April 1993 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus conveyed his Government's offer to contribute, on a continuing basis, one third of the annual cost of UNFICYP (S/25647). In a subsequent letter dated 10 May, the Permanent Representative of Cyprus informed me that his Government's voluntary contribution to UNFICYP for the 12-month period beginning 15 June 1993 would be increased to $18.5 million. In addition, the Permanent Representative of Greece has informed me of his Government's decision to increase its voluntary annual contribution to UNFICYP to $6.5 million when the Force's financing system is converted to assessed contributions. Therefore, some $25 million is expected from voluntary contributions towards the estimated annual cost of UNFICYP.

42. The cost to the United Nations of maintaining UNFICYP for a further period of six months beyond 15 June 1993, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of the Force, is estimated at $22.5 million. Of this amount, some $12.5 million, representing more than 50 per cent of the cost, is expected to be financed from voluntary contributions.

43. The remaining resources needed for maintaining UNFICYP for a six-month period beyond 15 June 1993, currently estimated at $10 million, will be sought from the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. In addition, it would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP, that the assessment to be levied on Member States be credited to a Special Account to be established for this purpose.

44. Previously, UNFICYP was funded entirely from voluntary contributions from Governments and there is presently an accumulated deficit in respect of its operation of some $200 million from the inception of the Force to the end of the current mandate period.

VI. GOOD OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

45. On 30 March 1993, I met jointly at New York with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus. The Security Council had asked me beforehand in its presidential statement (S/25478) of 26 March to report on the outcome of that

joint meeting. This I did by way of a letter (S/25517) that I addressed on 2 April to the President of the Security Council. I informed the Council, inter alia, that the two leaders had agreed to resume joint negotiations at New York on 24 May 1993. I will report further to the Council in due course on the latter negotiations.

VII. OBSERVATIONS

46. On 27 May 1993 the Security Council adopted resolution 831 (1993) which, inter alia, decided that, "with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate on or before 15 June 1993, those costs of the Force which are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the organization under Article 17 (2) of the Charter of the United Nations". This is a landmark decision for UNFICYP, not only because it assures financial stability for the Force but also because it acknowledges the importance of voluntary contributions for some peace-keeping operations, particularly from the beneficiaries of longer-term operations. This decision will put the financing of UNFICYP on an equitable and sound basis, which should resolve the difficulties the Force has experienced in retaining troop contributors. I am now pursuing identification of a new troop contributor to replace the Canadian contingent, which is scheduled to depart from Cyprus soon after the end of the present mandate period. The deployment of this 350-member battalion from a new troop-contributing country is now urgently required.

47. Security Council resolution 831 (1993) also endorses the restructuring plan proposed in paragraphs 16 to 19 of my report of 30 March 1993 (S/25492), with the addition of a limited number of observers for reconnaissance and with a view to further restructuring of the Force in light of a comprehensive reassessment of UNFICYP at the time of the consideration of the Force's mandate in December 1993.

48. The restructuring of UNFICYP following successive reductions in strength has major implications for the two parties. Greater responsibility rests with them for ensuring that there is no increase in tension in Cyprus and that conditions can be maintained for a speedy overall agreement as envisaged by the Security Council. It is imperative that the two sides exercise maximum restraint and, in accordance with the proposed package of confidence-building measures, extend without delay the 1989 unmanning agreement to all parts of the buffer zone where their forces remain in close proximity to each other. I take this opportunity to urge both sides to take reciprocal measures to lower the tension, including mutual commitments, through UNFICYP, not to deploy along the cease-fire lines live ammunition or weapons other than those which are hand-held and to prohibit firing of weapons within sight or hearing of the buffer zone. It is also necessary for the two sides to work together so that their own agencies can resume the humanitarian functions which, in its efforts to restore normal conditions, UNFICYP has assumed over the years.

49. The mixed village of Pyla continues to be of particular concern. The authorities on both sides have been made aware of my anxiety about the situation there and my view that the bicommunal nature of the village demands special cooperation and understanding by both sides. The Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot mukhtars must be allowed to work together without outside interference

so that they can exercise the full range of their responsibilities in village affairs. I appeal again to both sides to refrain from interfering in local activities in Pyla.

50. In the prevailing circumstances, I believe that the continued presence of the Force on the island remains indispensable to achieve the objectives set by the Security Council. I therefore recommend that the Council extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further six-month period, that is until 15 December 1993. In accordance with established practice, I have undertaken consultations on this matter with the parties concerned and I will report to the Council on these consultations as soon as they have been completed.

51. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Governments contributing troops and civilian police to UNFICYP for the steadfast support that they have given to this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations. I also wish to thank the Governments that have made voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Force and new pledges towards its financing in the future.

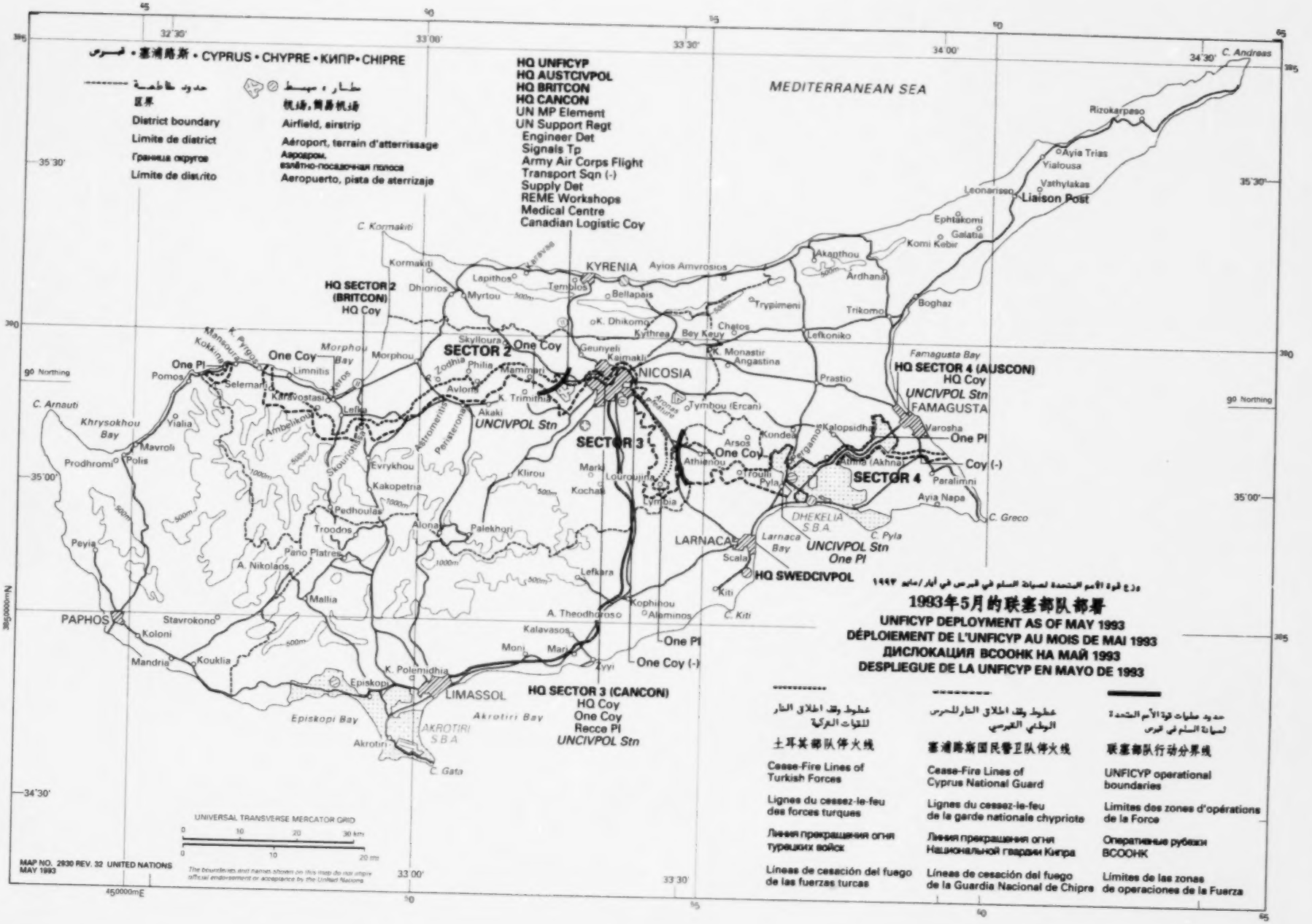
52. In conclusion, I wish to pay a tribute to my former Special Representative, Mr. Oscar Camilión, to my Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark and my Deputy Special Representative, Mr. Gustave Feissel, as well as to the Force Commander, Major-General Michael Minehane, and the military and civilian personnel of UNFICYP, who have continued to discharge with efficiency and dedication the important and difficult responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1980, document S/14275 and note 57.

2/ See ibid., Thirty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1983, document S/15812, para. 14.

3/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1985, document S/17657, para. 19.


قبرص • 塞浦路斯 • CYPRUS • CHYPRE • КИПР • CHIPRE
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округов
Límite de distrito
Airfield, airstrip
Aéroport, terrain d'atterrissage
Аэродром, взлётно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
HQ UNFICYP
HQ AUSTCIVPOL
HQ BRITCON
HQ CANCON
UN MP Element
UN Support Regt
Engineer Det
Signals Tp
Army Air Corps Flight
Transport Sqn (-)
Supply Det
REME Workshops
Medical Centre
Canadian Logistic Coy
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
C. Andreas
Rizokarpaso
Ayia Trias
Yialousa
Vathylakas
Liaison Post
Leonarisso
Ephtakomi
Galatia
Komi Kebir
C. Kormakiti
Kormakiti
KYRENIA
Ayios Amvrosios
Akanthou
Ardhana
Lapithos
Dhiorios
Myrtou
Templos
Bellapais
Trypimeni
Trikomo
Boghaz
HQ SECTOR 2 (BRITCON) HQ Coy
K. Dhikomo
Kythrea
Bey Keuy
Chatos
Lefkoniko
Skylloura
One Coy
SECTOR 2
Geunyeli
Kaimakli
K. Monastir
Angastina
NICOSIA
Famagusta Bay
HQ SECTOR 4 (AUSCON) HQ Coy
UNCIVPOL Stn
FAMAGUSTA
Prastio
Tymbou (Ercan)
Varosha
One Pl
Coy (-)
Paralimni
Ayia Napa
C. Greco
C. Arnauti
Khrysokhou Bay
Yialia
Mavroli
Polis
Prodhromi
Peyia
PAPHOS
Stavrokono
Koloni
Mandria
Kouklia
Morphou Bay
Morphou
One Pl
Pomos
Limnitis
Selemani
Karavostasi
Lefka
Akaki
UNCIVPOL Stn
SECTOR 3
Arsos
One Coy
Athienou
Kondea
Kalopsidha
Alimnia (Akhna)
Trouthi
Pyla
SECTOR 4
Evrykhou
Kakopetria
Pedhoulas
Troodos
Alona
Palekhori
Klirou
Kochati
Lymbia
DHEKELIA S.B.A.
C. Pyla
LARNACA
Larnaca Bay
Scala
Kiti
C. Kiti
UNCIVPOL Stn
One Pl
HQ SWEDCIVPOL
Pano Platres
A. Nikolaos
Mallia
Lefkara
Kophinou
Alaminos
A. Theodhoros
Kalavasos
Moni
Mari
Zyyi
One Pl
One Coy (-)
K. Polemidhia
Episkopi
LIMASSOL
HQ SECTOR 3 (CANCON) HQ Coy
One Coy
Recce Pl
UNCIVPOL Stn
Episkopi Bay
Akrotiri Bay
AKROTIRI S.B.A.
Akrotiri
C. Gata
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
MAP NO. 2930 REV. 32 UNITED NATIONS MAY 1993
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
1993年5月的联塞部队部署
UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF MAY 1993
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE MAI 1993
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА МАЙ 1993
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN MAYO DE 1993
土耳其部队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Turkish Forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas
塞浦路斯国民警卫队停火线
Cease-Fire Lines of Cyprus National Guard
Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la garde nationale chypriote
Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра
Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional de Chipre
联塞部队行动分界线
UNFICYP operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations de la Force
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25912/Add.1
10 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN CYPRUS

(For the period 1 December 1992-31 May 1993)

Addendum

In my report of 9 June 1993 (S/25912, para. 50), I recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for a further period of six months and I indicated that I would report to the Council on my consultations with the parties concerned on the matter. I wish to inform the Council that the Government of Cyprus as well as the Governments of Greece and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have indicated their concurrence with the proposed extension. The Government of Turkey has indicated that it concurs with and supports the position of the Turkish Cypriot side, as expressed in previous meetings of the Security Council on the extension of the mandate of UNFICYP.

93-34285 (E) 110693

110693

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25913
10 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE CONDUCT AND RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS IN CAMBODIA

1. By paragraph 16 of its resolution 826 (1993), the Security Council requested me to report promptly to the Council on the holding and results of the election in Cambodia, including on the conduct of the parties as regards their obligations under the Paris Agreements (S/23177, annex) and, if necessary, to recommend any initiative and/or measures conducive to ensuring their full respect by all parties. By paragraph 2 of resolution 835 (1993), the Council invited me to make my report on the elections available as soon as possible. The present report is submitted in accordance with those requests.

2. The elections were held as scheduled from 23 to 28 May 1993 in all 21 provinces in Cambodia. Between 23 and 25 May, some 1,400 large, medium and small fixed polling stations were operating, as well as 200 mobile teams in remote or difficult country. The mobile teams operated for the entire six-day period, while on 26 May some of the fixed stations were converted to mobile operation and worked as mobile teams on 27 and 28 May. Polling took place from 0800 to 1600 hours each day, but was extended on the final day to accommodate the remaining voters. Aside from a few incidents, described below, polling was conducted in a peaceful and often festive atmosphere, with voters sometimes walking several miles to cast their ballots, apparently undaunted by threats of violence or banditry, rough terrain or the heavy rain that swept much of the country. As indicated in my report issued in pursuance of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 810 (1993) (S/25784), the UNTAC Military and Civilian Police components ensured tight security for the poll throughout.

3. The polling was generally peaceful and no significant disruption occurred. There were, however, a few scattered incidents of violence. A Cambodian civilian was killed on the first day of polling when several mortar rounds were fired in Kompong Cham Province, and the polling station in the vicinity was temporarily closed. Other polling stations were closed for short periods during the polling period for security reasons, but many continued operating even when shelling occurred nearby. In Kampot Province, polling was temporarily suspended in one district when armed men intruded into a polling station and stole items of equipment. Polling later resumed. In Sot Nikum District, Siem Reap Province, a mobile polling station was attacked by armed men. A Bangladeshi member of the Military Component was wounded and two voters and a third Cambodian were also injured.

4. In some parts of the country evidence emerged that elements of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) were preventing voters from going to the polls, but in Poipet, Banteay Meanchey Province, about 200 unarmed NADK soldiers voted. In the same province, several hundred family members of NADK soldiers also voted in Thmar Puok, Banthey Thma and Phum Ampil villages, as did soldiers and civilians from NADK-controlled areas around the enclave of Sok San in Battambang Province.

5. The turnout of voters was impressive. A total of 4,267,192 voters, representing 89.56 per cent of the registered voters, turned out to vote. About 7 per cent of the ballots were cast in the form of tendered ballots, mainly by voters voting outside the province in which they had registered. About 46 per cent of registered voters, or 2.2 million, voted on the first day, the largest voter turnout on any single day.

6. Three of the four Cambodian parties signatories to the Paris Agreements - the Party of the State of Cambodia (SOC) (through the Cambodian People's Party (CPP)), the Front uni national pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif (FUNCINPEC) and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front/Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (KPNLF/BLDP) - took part in the electoral process. The three participating parties complied fully with the electoral law and all availed themselves of their legal right to post agents at polling stations to scrutinize the balloting.

7. The fourth Cambodian signatory party, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK), failed to register as a political party, took no part in the election and threatened to disrupt it with violence. As noted above, however, no significant disruption took place.

8. At a meeting of the Supreme National Council, convened on 29 May 1993, the day after the final day of polling, to review the polling process, my Special Representative declared on my behalf and on behalf of the United Nations that, in view of the very high turnout throughout the country, the absence of violence or disruption during the polling, the success of the technical conduct of the poll and the calm and peaceful atmosphere that reigned throughout the polling period, the conduct of the poll had been free and fair. The text of my Special Representative's statement has been issued as document S/25879. The counting of the ballots began on the morning of 29 May 1993.

9. At the Supreme National Council meeting of 29 May, Mr. Hun Sen, Vice-President of CPP, issued a statement expressing his satisfaction and warm congratulations for the "excellent" result of the electoral process. The statement said it had been achieved "thanks to a political climate conducive to an environment free from coercion, intimidation or fear, thus allowing the overwhelming majority of the population from everywhere to come to cast their vote with confidence and enthusiasm, to determine their own destiny, absolutely wishing for peace, and to unite and dedicate themselves to build a new Cambodia". The statement noted that CPP had submitted observations to UNTAC on the implementation of technical aspects of the electoral process and that the party was awaiting the election results in the hope that the counting of the votes would proceed in strict conditions which would allow all parties to accept the results.

10. Subsequently, CPP has raised a number of objections over alleged irregularities in the polling and counting process. These are based on the claims that party agents were not able to inspect the "safe havens" where ballot boxes were stored overnight; the rupture of some plastic seals used to seal the ballot boxes overnight, the efficacy of the indelible ink, the alleged partiality of some locally recruited Cambodian polling staff and alleged discrepancies in the numbers of ballot papers in the boxes. CPP leaders have also alleged fraud. My Special Representative has requested CPP to furnish UNTAC with all the necessary details to enable a full investigation to be carried out, but no additional details have yet been forthcoming. In some cases, where specific complaints have been made and details provided, investigations have been conducted on the spot to the complete satisfaction of party agents.

11. Because of the need to ensure accuracy and transparency, counting proceeded rather more slowly than anticipated. In view of this, UNTAC had been releasing the interim figures of the vote count twice a day. CPP, citing "mistakes" in the figures, has requested UNTAC to discontinue this procedure, but UNTAC rejected the request. The regular release of the figures was intended to promote the maximum transparency of the process, especially since the figures, being available to the political party agents present at the count, were in the public domain.

12. CPP also requested UNTAC to hold new elections in seven provinces, including the capital, Phnom Penh. UNTAC has declined to do so until and unless CPP can produce convincing evidence of irregularities and fraud on such a scale as to invalidate the poll. CPP has not presented such evidence.

13. The count of ordinary and tendered ballots is now complete. The 4,011,631 valid ballots counted indicate that FUNCINPEC has won 1,824,188 votes, or 45.47 per cent of the votes to CPP's 1,533,471 votes, or 38.23 per cent. BLDP has won 152,764 votes, or 3.81 per cent. The number of votes cast for each party and the percentage of total votes won are contained in annex 1. The number of seats won in the Constituent Assembly was 58 for FUNCINPEC, 51 for CPP, 10 for BLDP and 1 for MOLINAKA.

14. Accordingly, I authorized my Special Representative to issue, at a meeting of the Supreme National Council, held on 10 June and presided by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, a statement declaring, on my behalf and on behalf of the United Nations, that the election as a whole had been free and fair. The text of that statement is reproduced in annex II.

15. It gives me deep satisfaction to support my Special Representative's determination that the election in Cambodia was free and fair. I pay tribute to the courage and commitment to the peace process demonstrated by the Cambodian people. I urge all parties to respect and accept the results of the election and to resolve any disputes they may have through the agreed channels. UNTAC will give the Constituent Assembly, which will soon commence its work, full support in the process of drawing up a constitution and establishing a new Government for all Cambodia. I am also confident that the international community will continue to support efforts to promote national reconciliation and peace-building.

16. In concluding, I wish to pay warm tribute to my Special Representative, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, and to all civilian and military personnel of UNTAC for their dedication and steadfastness in this complex mission under extraordinarily difficult and often dangerous conditions. I also wish to acknowledge the contribution of the United Nations and independent election monitors, members of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, who have supported this important endeavour in Cambodia.

Annex 1

Number and percentage of votes won by parties

	Number of votes	Percentage of votes
CPP	1 533 471	38.23
RCP	27 680	0.69
FDRP	20 425	0.51
KNP	48 113	1.20
RSN	14 569	0.36
NDPC	24 394	0.61
PD	41 799	1.04
CFID	37 474	0.93
BLDP	152 764	3.81
LRP	29 738	0.74
FUNCINPEC	1 824 188	45.47
CRP	28 071	0.70
ADD	13 914	0.35
NKP	7 827	0.20
FRP	31 348	0.78
KFLD	20 776	0.52
MOLINAKA	55 107	1.37
LDP	62 698	1.56
REDEK	11 524	0.29
KNCP	25 751	0.64
Total	4 011 631	

Notes

No.	Name of Political Party	Acronym
1	Cambodian People's Party	CPP
2	Republican Coalition Party	RCP
3	Free Development Republican Party	FDRP
4	Khmer Neutral Party	KNP
5	Reassemblement pour la solidarité nationale	RSN
6	Neutral Democratic Party of Cambodia	NDPC
7	Parti démocrate	PD
8	Cambodian Free Independent Democracy Party	CFID
9	Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (grandfather Son Sann)	BLDP
10	Liberal Reconciliation Party	LRP
11	Front uni national pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif	FUNCINPEC
12	Cambodge-Renaissance Party	CRP
13	Action for Democracy and Development Party	ADD
14	Nationalist Khmer Party	NKP
15	Free Republican Party	FRP
16	Khmer Farmer Liberal Democracy	KFLD
17	Molinaka and Naktaorsou Khmere for Freedom	MOLINAKA
18	Liberal Democratic Party	LDP
19	Republic Democracy Khmer Party	REDEK
20	Khmer National Congress Party	KNCP

Annex II

Freeness and fairness of the Cambodian elections

Statement by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

The counting of all votes in the Cambodian election is now complete, and a statement of the final figures for each province, indicating the percentage won by each party, is now being circulated. As you can see, the overwhelming majority of votes were cast for the two largest parties. A total of 3,767,412 ordinary valid ballots and 244,219 valid tendered ballots were counted, that is, 4,011,631 ballots altogether. Nationwide, the Front uni national pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif (FUNCINPEC) won 45.47 per cent of the votes; the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) won 38.23 per cent; the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) won 3.81 per cent; and the other 17 parties won the remainder.

The counting proceeded more slowly than anticipated, largely owing to the need to ensure absolute accuracy and transparency under the scrutiny of political party agents. This has involved a very careful process of verification.

We have also been engaged in detailed discussions with CPP, which has alleged that the election was marked by irregularities and fraud. UNTAC is fully prepared to investigate any and all allegations of irregularity, and has asked CPP for details to support those allegations. Where details have been provided, the allegations have been investigated and responded to. My associates and I have been engaged in detailed correspondence with H.E. Mr. Chea Sim, and I have listed in detail all the measures UNTAC has taken to rectify anomalies of which we were aware. Nevertheless, we are committed to continuing our own thorough and objective inquiry into any complaints until they are dealt with. We have also made it clear that the alleged irregularities do not amount to fraud and that none of CPP's allegations, even if true, would affect the outcome. Moreover, UNTAC firmly rejects any suggestion that its own actions were not impartial. The election was free and fair and the Cambodian parties must accept and respect its results in keeping with their commitments under the Paris Agreements.

I will now bring to the attention of the Supreme National Council Security Council resolution 835 (1993), which was adopted unanimously on 2 June 1993. That resolution calls upon all parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the results of the elections and urges them to do all in their power to bring about the peaceful establishment of a democratic government in accordance with the terms of the new Constitution.

Accordingly, I am now prepared to announce, on behalf of the Secretary-General and of the United Nations, that this latest phase of the election process has been performed in a free and fair manner. The results I have just announced fairly and accurately reflect the will of the Cambodian people and must be respected.

I now wish to make a statement about the freeness and fairness of the election as a whole.

In doing so, I must draw particular attention to the political environment and the human rights situation prior to the poll. As I have stated on numerous occasions, we were not satisfied that a neutral political environment in which respect for basic human rights was assured was fully in place in Cambodia prior to the campaign period. I have published details of political violence, intimidation and harassment both in the months immediately preceding the campaign and in earlier months. I have brought these matters to the attention of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk and of all the members of the Supreme National Council. We have also been concerned that there has not been sufficient effort by the authorities, in all zones of Cambodia, to bring the perpetrators to justice. The acts of violence have continued since the election. In addition, I have complained about a pattern of low-level intimidation throughout the country.

Clearly, efforts must continue by all concerned before a society is realized in Cambodia which is governed by the rule of law, in which basic human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected. The international community will continue to support the Cambodian leadership in this endeavour.

Another threat to the election came from the Cambodian party which refused to participate in the polling, and which threatened to disrupt it with violence. We take great satisfaction in the fact that, contrary to our concern, little violence marred the election.

Despite these threats and risks, UNTAC pressed ahead with preparations for the elections in the firm belief that the Cambodian people wanted an election. The Cambodian people, by coming forth in their millions in a festive atmosphere of joy and hope for the future, made the election free and fair by their own courage and determination. They knew that their vote was secret and they voted for the parties of their choice.

The Cambodian people are the true winners of this election. I wish to pay tribute to them, as well as to all 20 political parties, which played an important role in this democratic process. FUNCINPEC and CPP, which between them received the overwhelming majority of the votes, will have an especially vital role to play. Despite its natural disappointment, CPP should be aware that, in an election which all observers have declared free and fair, a large proportion of Cambodians have indicated that the party must continue to play a vital and constructive role in the country's future commensurate with the significant level of popular support it has won.

FUNCINPEC, too, has reason for pride. Its leaders and its party workers stayed the course despite a campaign of violence and intimidation directed against them almost from the time they were permitted to open offices in the SOC zone. Undaunted, they persisted in putting their case to the people and were never tempted to meet violence with violence. They deserve to be commended for their success.

BLDP, too, will have an important contribution to make to the ongoing process. These Cambodian parties, under the overall leadership and far-sighted wisdom and unexcelled guidance of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, must now learn to work together in a spirit of common destiny and national healing. Their first task is to draft and approve a Constitution and to decide upon a Government. But that is just the beginning. The new Government's primary task is to ensure that all the people of Cambodia, to whom we owe the success of the elections, emerge as the winners. I wish to make the strongest possible plea to all of you to bury the hatchet of yesterday, to cease mutual recriminations forthwith and to concentrate from now on upon building a new Cambodia, based on genuine fraternity and concord.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25914
9 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letters, the last of which was contained in document S/25864, I have the honour to point out a series of fallacies quoted by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (S/25843) in justification of the perfidious Iranian air attack of 25 May 1993 against the regions of Khalis and Jalula' within Iraqi territory.

The attempt by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to justify the naked aggression on the basis of Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations has no firm basis in fact. By such claims, the Islamic Republic of Iran is endeavouring to place responsibility for its internal problems on Iraq and to export its internal problems beyond its borders, without observing or respecting the sovereignty of Iraq and the inviolability of its national territory and airspace.

The latest Iranian air attack affected Iraqi civilian areas and caused material and human damage to the peaceful civilian inhabitants and their property. This attack is part of a succession of Iranian acts of aggression, infiltration and artillery shelling of the northern regions of Iraq, which I have already mentioned in my letters to you contained in documents S/25679, S/25680, S/25689, S/25772 and S/25788.

These acts of aggression constitute a clear-cut violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and of the provisions of Security Council resolution 598 (1987) and a fundamental breach of the observance by the Islamic Republic of Iran of the cease-fire between the two countries stipulated by the said resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-33885 (E) 100693 100693

100693

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25915
9 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi side has learned with surprise of the session held by the Special Commission on 10 and 11 May 1993, to which were invited several journalists and friends of Mr. Rolf Ekéus, Chairman of the Special Commission, as well as representatives of several countries. The session was devoted to discussion of the activities of the Special Commission in implementation of its mandate pursuant to resolution 687 (1991), the conclusions of the Commission regarding those activities and the future course of work.

Remarks and observations were made at the session by the "guests" of the Special Commission. We do not find it appropriate to comment on their views, despite the political preconceptions and extremist judgements aired which bespoke a manifest hostility to Iraq and a clear intention to fabricate pretexts for the continuation of the iniquitous embargo against the Iraqi people. We should like to focus solely on the technical and political opinions and conclusions expressed by the Chairman of the Commission.

On the technical side, the Chairman of the Special Commission claimed that his Commission did not have a full understanding of Iraq's programmes in the biological, chemical, nuclear and ballistic fields.

The voicing of such a conclusion by the Chairman of the Special Commission over two years after the beginning of the work of the Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is incomprehensible and at variance not only with the facts, which we shall review rapidly, but even with the statements of the Chairman of the Special Commission himself, and in particular his statement of 12 January 1993 at Stockholm, in which he said "the compliance of Iraq has been successful thus far, and it would be terrible if the remaining 5 per cent of the implementation was not completed". It is also contrary to the conclusion reached by the Director-General of IAEA, Mr. Hans Blix, which he stated on 20 May 1992 at Washington, saying "over these two years we have drawn a detailed map of the Iraqi nuclear programme, and I think we can now definitely say that we feel we have an integrated picture of the Iraqi programme; I do not think anything is missing from that picture".

Therefore, Mr. Ekéus's statement that he did not have a full understanding of Iraq's programmes deliberately confers a powerful ambiguity on the mandate of the Special Commission and the voluminous and extremely detailed work which it has undertaken over the last two years, for the accomplishment of which it has made use of the resources of numerous States, including such important States in the Security Council as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and Russia. These and other States have provided the Special Commission with scientists, experts, extremely advanced equipment and materials, helicopters and American U-2 spy planes, in addition to United Nations and IAEA experts and equipment.

The Special Commission has sent to Iraq during this period 56 inspection teams, 12 special expert missions, and these teams have carried out over 1,100 inspections to ascertain what sites and facilities are present in Iraq in all parts of the country, from the north to the south and from the east to the far west. Most of the inspections have taken place without warning. The Commission has not excluded from its inspections prisons, sports grounds, universities, bread ovens, abattoirs, civilian shelters, sewers, irrigation dams, hospitals and government office buildings. In addition to its inspections, the Special Commission has made use of American and other satellite networks to collect information and pictures, and it has used American U-2 spy planes to make, as at the end of May 1993, 137 flights over Iraq for the purposes of the Special Commission and others. Furthermore, the Special Commission has used helicopters to make hundreds of reconnaissance flights over Iraqi sites and facilities.

From these facts we conclude that Mr. Ekéus's statement that he does not have a full understanding of Iraq's programmes can only be explained by the fact that it is not objective, is contrary to the irrefutable facts and is aimed at introducing ambiguity and confusing the issue in favour of a prior intention which bears no relation to the technical and material contents of resolution 687 (1991); consequently, it is aimed at justifying the continuation of the iniquitous embargo against the people of Iraq.

With regard to the opinions and conclusions of a political nature expressed by Mr. Ekéus, we should like to raise an important question, namely: is the mission of Mr. Ekéus political or technical? Does he have a right, as Chairman of the Special Commission, to make political statements? It is regrettable that at this session Ambassador Ekéus made extremely radical political statements with respect to Iraq which come within the framework of interference in its internal affairs in a way that bears no relation to the mandate of the Special Commission, on which the session was held. This prompts one to raise the following question: how can the Chairman of the Special Commission conduct the work of his Commission with the requisite literal interpretation and objectivity if he holds such hostile political views towards Iraq?

Perhaps the gravest matter is that Ambassador Ekéus has endeavoured to link these political views to the work of his Commission and has begun to speak of the relationship of his Commission to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to oil prices. This tendency again raises grave questions over the credibility of the Special Commission, the nature of its mandate and the intentions of some of its members.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25916
9 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter contained in document S/25837, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft have dropped heat flares over the area of Talkif, as described below:

1. At 1155 hours on 5 June 1993, United States aircraft dropped five heat flares to the south of the town of Talkif in Ninawa Governorate.

2. At 1240 hours on 5 June 1993, United States aircraft dropped five more heat flares over the same area referred to in (1) above.

The continued dropping by United States aircraft of heat flares is further proof of the persistence of the United States in harming Iraq and its people and in infringing its sovereignty and security.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq protests strongly against these acts of provocation and requests you to take the measures prescribed by the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations to halt them and ensure that they are not repeated in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25917
9 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you a fax-transmitted copy of the letter of 8 June from His Excellency Mr. Vahan Papazian, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Armenia to His Excellency Mr. Mario Rafaelli, Chairman of the Minsk Conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) regarding the CSCE proposal of 7 June to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 822 (1993).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 June 1993 from the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Armenia addressed to the Chairman of the Minsk Conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Armenia is in receipt of the CSCE Minsk Group proposal to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 822 (1993) you presented on 7 June 1993.

Armenia considers the strengthened legal basis of the proposal as a CSCE document supported by nine participating States of the Minsk Group, its development as an initiative which aims at the implementation of Security Council resolution 822 (1993) - especially the provision for the lifting of blockades - and the additional clarifications and guarantees for the interruption of military activities as adequate responses to the concerns Armenia has expressed during this process.

Armenia considers this initiative the best opportunity yet to end the bloodshed and instability in the region, to allow the peoples of the region to resume a normal life, and to provide a climate conducive to effective negotiations for the solution of the Nagorny Karabakh problem.

Therefore, the Government of Armenia accepts the proposal and is ready to implement those steps which are relevant to it. Armenia urges the main parties to the conflict, Nagorny Karabakh and Azerbaijan, to do the same.

The Government of Armenia is confident that the Chairman and participating States of the Minsk Group will undertake all additional steps that could further reinforce the interruption of military activities and the peace process, once this proposal is accepted by the parties to the conflict.

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Armenia is grateful to the Italian Chairman of the Minsk Group for the efforts it continues to undertake to establish peace in our region.

(Signed) Vahan PAPAZIAN

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25918
9 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3233rd meeting, on 9 June 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Liberia":

"The Security Council is shocked and saddened by the senseless killing of innocent civilians which occurred near Harbel, Liberia, on the morning of 6 June 1993. It strongly condemns this massacre of innocent displaced persons, including women and children, which comes at a time when the Secretary-General's Special Representative is working diligently, in furtherance of the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on the basis of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, to arrange a meeting of the warring factions in order to bring the three-year civil war to a peaceful end.

"The Security Council urges all parties to the conflict to respect the rights of the civilian population and take all necessary measures to secure their safety.

"The Security Council requests the Secretary-General to commence immediately a thorough and full investigation of the massacre, including any allegations as to the perpetrators whoever they may be, and report to it as soon as possible. It warns that those found responsible for such serious violations of international humanitarian law will be held accountable for such crimes and demands that the leaders of any faction responsible for such acts effectively control their forces and take decisive steps to ensure that such deplorable tragedies do not happen again.

"The Council remains firmly supportive of the efforts of ECOWAS and the Secretary-General to bring peace to Liberia. It urges all Liberian factions and regional leaders to give their full cooperation to current efforts by Special Representative Trevor Gordon-Somers to assist in the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord calling, inter alia, for a cease-fire, encampment, disarmament and democratic elections."

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25919
9 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LIBERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement issued by the Cabinet of the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia, on the Harbel area massacre of civilians by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on 6 June 1993.

I should be grateful were you to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) William BULL
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Cabinet of the Interim Government of National Unity on the Harbel area massacre of civilians by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, issued following two extraordinary sessions of the Cabinet on 7-8 June 1993

In the early hours of Sunday, 6 June 1993, nearly 300 Liberians, mainly displaced men, women, children and the elderly, were massacred and more than 700 wounded in an attack by armed men in the Harbel area.

Survivors and security investigations have since established that this gruesome and tragic act of terrorism, which has shocked not only the entire Liberian nation but the international community as a whole, was carried out by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL).

Deeply moved by this heinous act of barbarism, the Cabinet met in extraordinary sessions yesterday and today (7 and 8 June), to deliberate on the Government's response. After examining the facts and the circumstances of the horror, the Cabinet concluded that Charles Taylor and NPFL must bear full responsibility for the slaughter.

The Government therefore condemns Charles Taylor and NPFL in the strongest terms for their act of savagery, and wishes to dissociate the Liberian people from such an inhumane, brutal and senseless destruction of lives.

The Government notes that this latest action by Charles Taylor and his men confirms beyond all doubts that Charles Taylor and his NPFL are committed to a pattern of atrocities designed to create terror in the people of Liberia.

This pattern of savagery has brought in its wake, among other actions by NPFL, the taking and holding hostage of civilians and members of the West African Peace-keeping Force (ECOMOG); the use of civilian hostages as human shields; the bloody and reckless attack on civilians during the so-called Operation Octupus launched by NPFL in October last year; the indiscriminate launching of rockets and other dangerous missiles on residential areas during this period; the brutal killing of four American nuns; and the cold-blooded murder of ECOMOG peace-keepers, including six Senegalese soldiers.

This latest NPFL atrocity convinces the Government and our people that NPFL has embarked on a strategy that increases the gravity of violent crimes that the Front continues to commit.

The Government also notes that this incremental nature of the implementation of NPFL's terroristic designs is in line with Charles Taylor's recent radio directive to his fighters, which was intercepted by ECOMOG.

This directive calls on NPFL forces to unleash a reign of terror against the Liberian people, especially those in displaced centres. Indeed, the Harbel area massacre shows that NPFL forces are actively carrying out the directive of their leader.

The Government recalls that it was in fulfilment of Charles Taylor's reign of terror that the nation recently witnessed similar massacres and burning of villages in Fassama, in Lofa County, where dozens of our people were killed in cold blood by NPFL; and in Yamah Town in Margibi and Bernard Farm, where dozens more innocent civilians were massacred and their homes destroyed.

The Government, in the face of this pattern of atrocities, hereby declares Charles Taylor a terrorist, and his organization, the so-called National Patriotic Front of Liberia, a terrorist organization.

The Government further declares that it will accordingly treat Taylor and his NPFL as such until Taylor demonstrates a firm commitment to the peace process and respect for fundamental human rights and democratic principles and until he and his organization show clear indications that they are prepared to submit to the norms of civilized behaviour.

In this regard, the Government urges the international community to join the Government and people of Liberia in taking all necessary measures that will isolate and ostracize Charles Taylor and his NPFL.

As the people of Liberia absorb the shock of the Harbel area massacre, the Government wishes to express profound condolences to the bereaved families. As a mark of respect for our fallen brothers, sisters, mothers and children, the Government further declares Friday, 11 June, a day of national mourning, to be observed as a public holiday throughout the country.

Accordingly, the Government is calling on all churches and mosques, and other places of worship, to toll their bells at 12 noon on that day, and offer prayers for the souls of the victims.

In the meantime, in order to protect the civilian population, especially those in displaced centres, the Government has already embarked on a set of security measures.

In this respect, the Government urges all our people to cooperate in the implementation of these security exercises. Meanwhile, the Government calls upon our people to continue organizing community-based groups that will assist in bolstering security measures being taken by the Government.

The Government wishes to assure all our people that it will not relent in ensuring that NPFL's terroristic actions against our people are quickly brought to an end; and the peace process kept on course. To this the interim Government of National Unity remains committed until comprehensive disarmament is achieved as required by the Yamoussoukro Accord.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25920
9 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Current tragic events in central Bosnia and Herzegovina, particularly around the town of Travnik where hundreds of Croats have been killed in the past few days, are of the utmost concern for the Republic of Croatia and its citizens. It is disturbing evidence of continuing deterioration of the situation in the whole region, especially in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The unwillingness of the world community to start successful implementation of the Vance-Owen plan throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina has encouraged all kinds of radicalism and dangerous militant behaviour. In central Bosnia and Herzegovina the most recent victims are 100,000 Croats, who are being exposed to ethnic cleansing and murderous atrocities that have been confirmed by United Nations eyewitnesses in the field.

After the start of the recent offensive by Muslim forces, more than 25,000 Croats have been expelled from their homes, and 60 Croat villages have been destroyed. It should be pointed out that there are no more Croats in Travnik, where they constituted almost 50 per cent of the pre-war population. All the efforts by United Nations forces located in the area to stop the persecution of the innocent Croatian population remain futile. Having said this, we wish to commend the action of British United Nations soldiers who sheltered 200 Croats and saved them from imminent death. Unfortunately, thousands were not able to find such protection, and at least 600 men, women and children lost their lives. The fact that more than 4,000 people, 700 of them soldiers of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO), were forced to surrender to nearby Serbian forces, fleeing for their lives in front of the Muslim forces, clearly shows how dramatic the situation is.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia wishes to express its position that the Muslim offensive in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the killings and persecutions of innocent Croatian civilians must come to an immediate halt.

My Government believes that the only possible way to end these unfortunate developments, which have resulted in further atrocities and ethnic cleansing, is to persuade the parties in conflict to immediately start the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan, as was agreed by Alija Izetbegovic and Mate Boban in Medjugorje on 19 May 1993.

The continuation of the present offensive will most likely lead to a massive flow of new refugees into the Republic of Croatia, which is already accommodating more than 250,000 Muslim refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina. If a new flow of refugees occurs, Croatia will be hard pressed to continue providing assistance to these individuals.

The Croatian Government has delivered a strong protest to the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, demanding that he undertake steps for the immediate cessation of the offensive actions taken by Muslim forces. Since this remains unfulfilled, we call for an emergency meeting of the Security Council, in sincere hope that it will help to provide an adequate response to the situation that has all the elements of a humanitarian catastrophe, whose consequences are jeopardizing the fragile peace process in the region.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25921
9 June 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1993 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the French and English texts of the Declaration on Former Yugoslavia, adopted by the European Community and its member States on 8 June 1993.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Juan Antonio YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative of
Spain

(Signed) Hervé LADSOUS
Deputy Permanent Representative of
France

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration on Former Yugoslavia

(Luxembourg, 8 June 1993)

"The Community and its member States pledge themselves to intensify efforts to achieve a lasting and equitable peace in former Yugoslavia in close cooperation with the rest of the international community. In this context, the Community and its member States are looking forward to meeting U.S. Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, in Luxembourg on 9 June 1993.

The Vance-Owen peace plan remains the centrepiece of EC strategy for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There is no feasible alternative to the Vance-Owen peace plan as the basis for reaching a durable political solution based on the principles agreed by all at the London conference, including the sovereignty of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the inviolability of its territorial integrity, respect for its pluralist character, and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, who have the authority to pursue implementation of the Vance-Owen peace plan through contacts with the parties, have our full confidence and support in this matter.

The Community and its member States welcome the measures developed and supported by the Community and its member States in the joint action programme agreed on 22 May 1993 in Washington by the foreign ministers of five members of the Security Council, with the aim of preparing the ground for the implementation of the Vance-Owen peace plan. They attach importance to the new commitments of the United States and Russia in this task.

The Community and its member States lend their full support to SCR 836 on safe areas, which has as its immediate objective the protection of lives now threatened by aggressive military action, and which constitutes a first step in the comprehensive implementation of the Vance-Owen peace plan. Implementation of this resolution requires additional troops and funding, and the Community and its member States support the efforts of the UNSG to this end with other members of the international community.

The sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council against Serbia/Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs will be rigorously enforced until the conditions in the relevant UNSC resolutions for their lifting have been met. The Community and its member States will continue to monitor closely the situation in the Krajina, as well as any Croatian acts in contravention of the Vance-Owen peace plan in Bosnia-Herzegovina. They will initiate restrictive measures against Croatia if the situation so requires. They insist that all parties protect the lives and safety of relief personnel and let relief convoys pass unimpeded. The Community and its member States are concerned about a possible spillover of the conflict. They support a substantial increase in the preventive international presence in Kosovo and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

The Community and its member States reaffirm that options for new and tougher measures must be kept open."